

No two specimens are perfectly alike.

The characters insisted upon by Dr. Strauch as distinguishing *E. Iheringii* from *E. lemniscatus* are the following:— In the latter the snout is narrower and three black bands run along the back, the outer ones being separated from the black colour of the ventral shields. In the former the snout is remarkably broad and rounded, and the head is much depressed and even longitudinally grooved on its upper surface; the median black dorsal band is absent, and the black of the ventrals extends to the flanks. Now we may take specimens *b* and *f* (so lettered also on the Plate) as the extreme forms, representing *E. lemniscatus* and *E. Iheringii* respectively; however, in the latter the head is neither so strongly depressed as observed by Dr. Strauch, nor longitudinally grooved. The differences between these two specimens are considerable, but are bridged over by the others—specimen *a* with the typical coloration and the broad rounded snout; *e* with the black vertebral band, but without the light band separating the ventrals from the latero-dorsal ones; *g* lacking the former, and with distinct indication of the latter. To another variety, not noticed before, belongs specimen *h*; the scales between the black dorsal bands are not yellowish (or red), but greyish brown, each with a small crescentic black marking, and the light collar is absent.

In concluding I must also remark that there is no more ground for separating *E. reticulatus* of Peters from *E. lemniscatus*. The type specimen of the latter species, described by Duméril, must be anomalous if really possessing a simple anal, for all the eight specimens in the British Museum, as well as those examined by Jan, have that shield divided.

XXVII.—*Report on the Testaceous Mollusca obtained during a Dredging-excursion in the Gulf of Suez in the Months of February and March 1869.* By ROBERT MACANDREW.—*Republished, with Additions and Corrections, by ALFRED HANDS COOKE, M.A., Curator in Zoology, Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, Cambridge.*—Part I.

THE following Catalogue is a revision of the above "Report," which appeared in the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. for December 1870. In 1873 Mr. MacAndrew died, bequeathing all his collections to the University of Cambridge, and it has fallen to my lot to work through and arrange them. I have been induced to pay particular attention to these Suez shells, which have always been kept in drawers quite by themselves, because

an opportunity so seldom occurs of investigating a collection made by a skilled collector, which undoubtedly is derived from the locality specified, and from that locality only. The problem of the geographical distribution of the Mollusca will never even approach solution until we have a number of such collections as this to supply us with adequate data to work upon.

Two reasons have induced me to propose to reissue this "Report" in an entirely new form—firstly, because in Mr. MacAndrew's copy of his pamphlet, now in this museum, numerous corrections and additions occur in his own handwriting; secondly, because a careful examination showed that a certain proportion of his identifications were wrong, and therefore the catalogue as it stood was misleading. Whoever helped him to determine his specimens had evidently gone upon the principle of making as many species out of them as possible (see, *e. g.*, the list of *Ancillaria* below), and the correction of this tendency alone has meant a good deal of work. I may further add that in the "Report" such an entry as "——. Eleven species, undetermined," was not uncommon. Many of these have now been identified, while a few turn out to be new species.

The geographical affinities of the Suez shells have already been remarked upon by Mr. MacAndrew in his article. Taking two genera only I find that

Of 19 species of *Cypræa* found at Suez,

9	are common to the Sandwich Islands;
6	"    "    Japan;
8	"    "    Australia;
5	"    "    Natal.

Of 7 species of *Triton* found at Suez,

2	are common to the Sandwich Islands;
2	"    "    Japan;
1	is    "    "    Australia.

But I hope to deal more fully with the distribution of the species at the end of this article.

The localities that I have added are in every case drawn from authentic sources, either from the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society,' the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' various other scientific publications, or from private sources of information on which I can rely.

Words placed within square brackets are additions to or corrections of the original article.

Shell.	Station.	Distribution.	Remarks.
STROMBIDÆ. Strombus tricornis, <i>Mart.</i> ...	Low water; frequent at Suez.	Philippines, W. Indies? [The habitat W. Indies doubtless arises from a confusion with <i>bituberculatus</i> , Lam.]	"Eaten by the Arab and Greek workmen" ( <i>Issel</i> ).
— deformis, <i>Gray</i> [columba, <i>Lam.</i> ].	Three specimens, dead: Jubal Is.	Australia, Zanzibar, Persian Gulf. [Mauritius, Ceylon, Philippines, E. Indies generally.]	Unquestionably a somewhat large form of <i>columba</i> , <i>Lam.</i> , a very variable species, whose metropolis is in the East-Indian Ocean. Specimens before me from Zanzibar are absolutely identical with those here named <i>deformis</i> , except in point of size. <i>Issel</i> gives <i>columba</i> as an inhabitant of the Red Sea, but makes no mention of <i>deformis</i> . Add to synonymy <i>Streissoni</i> , <i>Reeve</i> .
— elegans, <i>Sorb.</i> [dentatus, <i>L.</i> ].	Six specimens; 3-10 fath., Jubal Is.	Philippines, [Mauritius, Seychelles, Ceylon, New Caledonia, Viti Is., N. Australia.]	Identical with <i>dentatus</i> , <i>L.</i> , and <i>rugosus</i> , <i>Sowb.</i> , another variable species, the variations lying mainly in the more or less turreted spire and the prolongation of the longitudinal ribs over the body-whorl. The operculum is remarkably large and toothed. The opercula of the larger <i>Strombi</i> at Panama ( <i>galca</i> , <i>peractans</i> ) are the favourite home of a species of <i>Crepidula</i> .
— fasciatus, <i>Born</i> ....	One specimen, living, Jubal Is.; dead on shore at Suez, &c.	Red Sea.	
— gibberulus, <i>L.</i> .....	Very abundant on reefs at Iles Malhommé.	Philippine and Society Is. [Mauritius, Cargados, Ceylon, Rodriguez, Natal.]	
— fusiformis, <i>Sorb.</i> ....	Three specimens, Jubal Is.	N. Australia.	
— Ruppelli, <i>Reeve</i> [dentatus, <i>L.</i> , var.].	Two specimens, Jubal Is.	Red Sea.	Reeve doubts the localities Red Sea and Indian Ocean, given by <i>Deshayes</i> . <i>Issel</i> confirms <i>MacAndrew</i> , giving it from the Gulf of Akaba. Probably nothing more than a small variety of <i>dentatus</i> , <i>L.</i> , in which the longitudinal

<p>— <i>terebellatus</i>, <i>Sowb.</i> . . . . .                  — <i>floridus</i>, <i>Lam.</i> . . . . .</p> <p>Harpago Sebe, <i>Fal.</i> [= <i>Pteroceras bryonia</i>, <i>Gmel.</i>].</p> <p><i>Gladius magnus</i> [curvirostris, <i>Lam.</i>].</p> <p><i>Terebellum subulatum</i>, <i>Lam.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">MURICIDÆ.</p> <p><i>Murex crassispina</i>, <i>Lam.</i> [= <i>tribulus</i>, <i>L.</i>].</p> <p>— <i>anguliferus</i>, <i>Lam.</i> . . . . .                  — <i>corrugatus</i>, <i>Sowb.</i> . . . . .                  — <i>ramosus</i>, <i>Lam.</i> . . . . .                  — <i>pleuromoides</i>, <i>Reeve</i></p> <p>— [Urosalpinx] <i>funiculatus</i>, <i>Reeve</i> [contractus, <i>Reeve.</i>].</p>	<p>Two specimens, Jubal Is. Frequent, Jubal Is.</p> <p>Not rare at 4 fath., Tur and Jubal Is.</p> <p>Not rare; dead on shore.</p> <p>Four specimens, 12 fath., sand, Straits of Jubal.</p> <p>Frequent in sand at moderate depth.</p> <p>Frequent at low water. Shore to 10 fath.; only young specimens living.</p> <p>Not rare; shore and shallow water.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Not rare; shallow water; Ras Mahommed.</p>	<p>Philippines. [New Caledonia, Philippines. [Mauritius, Seychelles, Cargados, Natal, Paumotu, Viti Is., Samoa, Karotonga, Society Is.] Society Is. [Seychelles, Amirautes, Java, Nagasaki, Australia.]</p> <p>Red Sea, Persian Gulf.</p> <p>China and Sooloo Archipelago. [Indian Ocean, Moluccas, and S. Pacific, N.E. Australia, Japan.]</p> <p>Eastern seas. . . . .</p> <p>Ceylon, Persian Gulf. [Bourbon.] N. Australia. [Philippines.]</p> <p>Eastern seas.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>[New Caledonia, Philippines, Viti Is., Bombay, Japan.]</p>	<p>ribs have almost disappeared from the underside of the last whorl, and are slightly more gathered into nodules on the upper side. The mouth, spire, and bandings are exactly identical.</p> <p>Does not occur in Issel's list.</p> <p>[Issel seems to regard the two species as distinct, but without sufficient grounds.</p> <p>A fine series, showing the gradual development of the spines both in number and sharpness.</p> <p>Two specimens of a white variety are included.</p> <p>Not in the printed list, but no doubt one of the six species, undetermined; one specimen of each. The present is certainly not <i>pleuromoides</i>, Reeve; its bad condition prevents my determining it. Given as a <i>Cantlarus</i>; in the Brit. Mus. it is placed under <i>Urosalpinx</i>; Tryon groups it with <i>Ocenebra</i>. The identification with Reeve's <i>Murex contractus</i> is undoubted.</p>
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Shell.	Station.	Distribution.	Remarks.
Fusus marmoratus, <i>Ph.</i> . .	Suez; common at low water.	Australia ( <i>Jaldes</i> ).	A fine series of eighteen, varying in length from .25 to 4 inches.
— polygonoides, <i>Lam.</i> . .	Tir and Jubal Is., abundant at low water.	Eastern seas,	
— strigatus, <i>Ph.</i> [marmoratus, <i>Ph.</i> ]	Low water, two specimens.	. . . . .	A misidentification; they are only whitish specimens of <i>marmoratus</i> .
Fasciolaria Audouini [ <i>Jonas</i> ] [trapezium, <i>L.</i> ]	Dead on shore, Ras Mahommed.	Red Sea. [Natal, East Indies generally, Japan, Bourbon, Tasmania.]	One specimen only, manifestly a var. of the common and variable <i>trapezium</i> , <i>L.</i>
Laticus turritus, <i>Gmel.</i> . . . .	Six specimens, Ras Mahommed.	Philippines. [Bourbon.]	Five specimens only are <i>turritus</i> ; the sixth is quite distinct, and is possibly a worn specimen of <i>puleher</i> , Reeve.
— [puleher, <i>Reeve</i> ].	[One specimen, with the above.]	[Philippines.]	
— polygonus, <i>Gmel.</i> . . . .	Dead; rare, Ras Mahommed.	Philippines.	
Vasum cornigerum, <i>L.</i> . . . .	Abundant on reefs.	Moluccas, &c.	
Cassidulus [Melongena] paradisiacus, <i>Reeve</i> .	Abundant at low water.	Indian Ocean, Ceylon. [Natal.]	
Cantharus rubiginosus, <i>Reeve</i> .	Two specimens, Ras Mahommed.	Red Sea. [Indian Ocean, Japan, Polynesia, Natal.]	
Phos roseatus, <i>Hinds</i> , var. [virgatum, <i>Hinds</i> ].	Two specimens; 5 fath., sand, Jubal Is.	Philippines, Moluccas.	A misidentification; <i>virgatum</i> varies considerably in the number and breadth of the ribs. Should not <i>Phos</i> be <i>neuter</i> ? Tryon is perhaps correct in regarding <i>coronula</i> as a synonym of <i>tiarula</i> , Kien.
Nassa coronula, <i>A. Ad.</i> . .	Frequent; shore to 5 fath., Straits of Jubal, &c.	Philippines.	Written on the cards (also in Issel, Tryon, Reeve, &c.) <i>pulla</i> , wrongly. Jinnæus, in the 'Systema Nature,' described the shell as <i>Buccinum pullus</i> , <i>pullus</i> being a substantive, and meaning the young of an animal. If he had meant to use the adjective <i>pullus</i> , brown, he would have called it <i>Buccinum pullum</i> . But this <i>Nassa</i> is not brown any more than our common English <i>Phasianella</i> is.
— pullus, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	Not rare; shore to 5 fath., Straits of Jubal, &c.	Philippines. [Bourbon.]	

— Rumphii, <i>Desh.</i> . . . . .	Two specimens; Straits of Jubal, &c.	Philippines.	Specifically identical with <i>Bromi</i> , Ph. = <i>coronata</i> , Brug.
— gemmulata, <i>Lam.</i> . . . . .	Rare, dead; 5 fath., Straits of Jubal, &c.	Philippines. [Formosa, Japan.]	Two good specimens. Another card (not labelled) contains what are probably two very young forms of the same.
— nodicostata, <i>A. Ad.</i> . . . . .	One, dead; shore, Straits of Jubal.	Persian Gulf, Philippines.	
— Kieneri, <i>Desh.</i> . . . . .	Frequent; shore to 5 fath., Straits of Jubal.	Réunion. [Singapore, Polynesia.]	
— densigranata, <i>A. Ad.</i> . . . . .	One specimen; 5 fath., Straits of Jubal.	Philippines.	
— pulchella, <i>A. Ad.</i> . . . . .	Rare; 5 fath., Straits of Jubal.	Philippines, [Cape of Good Hope, Bourbon.]	
— *unifasciata, <i>Pease</i> [pulchella, <i>A. Ad.</i> ].	[Nine specimens.]	.....	A misidentification; the shells are only a young form of the preceding species. Carpenter (P. Z. S. 1865, p. 516) has united <i>unifasciata</i> , Pease, with <i>paupera</i> , Gould = <i>plebeula</i> , Gould.
— *sinusigera, <i>A. Ad.</i> , var.	[Thirteen specimens.]	[Philippines, Mauritius.]	
COLUMBELLIDÆ.			
— <i>Columbella flavida</i> , <i>Sowb.</i> [Lam.]	Not rare; Tur and Jubal Is.	[Ceylon, Bourbon, Mauritius, Philippines, Japan.]	Thirty-four specimens in all, of various sizes.
— <i>poecila</i> , <i>Sowb.</i> . . . . .	Frequent, Tur; sand, shallow water.	Philippines.	
— <i>spectrum</i> , <i>Keene</i> [poecila, <i>Sowb.</i> ].	Moderate, Tur; sand.	Philippines.	The specimens given as belonging to these two species cannot be thus divided; they all belong to the same species, those given to <i>poecila</i> being banded with rows of dots, while those given to <i>spectrum</i> are destitute of markings. The shape and texture of the shell is in each case identical. The identity of the two species is a different

\* Species thus labelled are added to the original list in MacAndrew's own handwriting.

Shell.	Station.	Distribution.	Remarks.
Columbella tringa, <i>Lam.</i> [ <i>flavida</i> , <i>Lam.</i> ].	Rare, Jubal Is., 5 fath.	Philippines.	matter. Tryon (Manual Conch. iv. p. 110) regards them both as synonyms of <i>varians</i> , Sowb.
— <i>turturina</i> , <i>Lam.</i> . . . .	Rare, Jubal Is., 5 fath.	Philippines. [Natal, Bourbon.]	The two specimens do not differ from <i>flavida</i> , <i>Lam.</i>
— <i>minima</i> , <i>Gask.</i> . . . . .	Abundant in 30–40 fath., Straits of Jubal.	Philippines.	
— <i>albina</i> , <i>Kien.</i> . . . . .	Rare, 5–10 fath., Straits of Jubal.	Philippines.	
— <i>conspersa</i> , <i>Gask.</i> . . . .	Frequent, 5–10 fath., Jubal Is.	Philippines.	
— <i>baculus</i> , <i>Reeve</i> [conspersa, <i>Gask.</i> ].	Rare, 5–10 fath., Jubal Is.	China.	The five specimens appear to be only dead and rather worn specimens of the foregoing.
— *ornata, <i>Pease</i> . . . . .	Two specimens.		
<i>Engina mendicaria</i> , <i>Lam.</i> . . . .	Abundant at low water, Jubal Is.	Philippines, [Ceylon, Mauritius, Polynesia, Natal.]	
Terebridae.			
<i>Acus crenulata</i> , <i>Lam.</i> . . . .	Not rare.	Moluccas and Pacific.	The specimens are merely old and rather worn forms, in which the yellowish ground-colour of <i>subulata</i> has given place to dead white, and the purple-brown spots have changed to light orange. Indeed I doubt if the species, as a whole, will bear investigation. It appears to me to be simply a worn form of <i>subulata</i> , for the pricked striae which <i>Reeve</i> describes as distinguishing it are equally found in that species.
— <i>consobrina</i> , <i>Desh</i> [subulata, <i>L.</i> ].	Not rare.	Red Sea. [Seychelles, Society Is., Japan.]	



— duplicata, Lam. . . . .	Frequent.	China, Indian Ocean, E. Africa.	In all the specimens the ribs are so much sharper and less numerous than in the ordinary type of <i>duplicata</i> , as almost to make one think that this is a distinct species. They are all young and undeveloped specimens, however.
— maculata, Lam. . . . .	On shore, in bad condition.	Philippine and Society Is., Australia, Moluccas, Persian Gulf, &c. [Bourbon.]	
— nimbose, Hinds . . . . .	Two specimens.	Red Sea.	
— ficitis, Hinds . . . . .	Two specimens.	Australia.	
Terebra babylonia, Lam. . . . .	Four specimens.	China, Sandwich Is.	
— cingulifera, Lam. . . . .	One specimen.	Philippines, Marquesas.	
— lina, Desh. . . . .	Four specimens.	China seas.	
— ligata, Hinds . . . . .	Two specimens.	Marquesas.	This identification is exceedingly doubtful. The specimens are in the worst possible condition, the only distinguishable resemblance to <i>ligata</i> being that in one of them a few square spots of colour can be detected on the body and next few whorls.
— affinis, Gray . . . . .	Frequent, Jubal Is.	Philippines, Seychelle Is., &c.	The species has no connexion whatever with <i>variegata</i> , and appears to me to be new.
— columellaris, Hinds . . . . .	One specimen, Jubal Is.	Tahiti.	<i>T. castigata</i> , n. sp.—Shell acuminate, sometimes slightly distorted, strongly corded at the sutures, marked with numerous distant longitudinal ribs, the intervals between which are smooth; ribs broad and rounded, becoming sharply evanescent at the centre of the body-whorl, and nodulous on the sutural cordings; colour fulvous-brown, streaked and spotted, especially on the cordings, with darker dashes of colour; aperture wide; columella thickened. Length .6875 in., breadth .1875 in.
— variegata, Gray? [castigata, Cooke].	Not rare, Jubal Is.	West Africa, California.	



Shell.	Station.	Distribution.	Remarks.
PURPURIDÆ.			
Purpura echinata, <i>Blainv.</i> [ <i>Sistrum spectrum</i> , <i>Reeve</i> .]	Rare, shallow water, Straits of Jubal.	Singapore.	A misidentification. The shells (four good specimens) are <i>Sistrum spectrum</i> , <i>Reeve</i> . That author ( <i>Conch.</i> , Icon. vol. iii. <i>Riccinula</i> , sp. 19) says the shell "appears to be naturally colourless." These specimens are corded with four or five thin bands of red-brown between each row of tubercles. Given as a <i>Sistrum</i> ; but the determination as now made is unquestionable. I have series before me which trace the varietal development from the type of <i>bitubercularis</i> , whose metropolis is the Malay peninsula, while the variety, which is always largely and strongly tubercled, is from the East-Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, and Red Sea.
— Savignyi, <i>Desh.</i> [bitubercularis, <i>Lam.</i> , var. Savignyi, <i>Desh.</i> ]	.....	Red Sea. [Aden, Persian Gulf.]	
Pentadactylus albolabris, <i>Blainv.</i> [ <i>Riccinula ricinus</i> , <i>L.</i> ].	Two specimens, shallow water, Ras Mahommed.	Philippines, &c. [Benzuela, Natal, Ceylon, Moluccas, Japan, Polynesia, New Zealand.]	Even <i>Reeve</i> suggested that <i>albolabris</i> must be a form of <i>ricinus</i> ; but why does he prefer <i>arachnoides</i> ( <i>Lamarck's</i> name) to <i>ricinus</i> (that of <i>Linneé</i> )?
— arachnoides, <i>Lam.</i> [= <i>ricinus</i> , <i>L.</i> ].	Several; shore, dead, Ras Mahommed.	Seychelles.	
— digitata, <i>Lam.</i> .....	Two specimens; dead, Ras Mahommed.		
— horrida, <i>Lam.</i> .....	One specimen, from dealer at Suez.		
<i>Sistrum anaxares</i> , <i>D'Orb.</i> ..	One specimen; dead, Ras Mahommed.	Philippines. [Ceylon, Mauritius, E. Indies generally, Polynesia.] Lord Hood's Is., Natal. [Polynesia.]	The species is mentioned in <i>Issel's</i> list (p. 122) as inhabiting the Red Sea.
— dealbatum, <i>Reeve</i> [ <i>spectrum</i> , <i>Reeve</i> ].	Several, Ras Mahommed.	.....	Unquestionably identical, both as regards these specimens and the species as a whole, with <i>spectrum</i> , <i>Reeve</i> . The type was evidently described from a very worn specimen.

<p>— chrysstoma, <i>Desh.</i> [<i>Reeve</i>.] — ochrostoma, <i>Reeve</i> [<i>Blainv.</i>]</p>	<p>Three specimens. Three specimens.</p>	<p>Philippines. [Ceylon, Seychelles, Mauritius, Polynesia.] Philippines. [Polynesia.]</p>	<p>This species again must be merged in <i>spectrum</i>, <i>Reeve</i>, of which it is a less-developed form, differing only in the orange colour of the aperture, which, however, is distinctly recognizable in several of the shells above labelled <i>Purpura echinata</i>. As there seems to be some doubt about the certainty of the identification with <i>Blainville's ochrostoma</i>, it would be better that <i>Reeve's</i> name should supplant his, and not <i>vice versa</i>.</p>
<p>— spectrum, <i>Reeve</i>. . . . . — fuscillum, <i>Chemn.</i> . . . . . — , var. . . . . — tuberculatum, <i>Blainv.</i> — asperum, <i>Lam.</i> . . . . . — *heptagonale, <i>Reeve</i>.</p>	<p>One specimen. Not rare; on reefs, Suez to Ras Mahommed. . . . . . Common on reefs, Tur to Ras Mahommed. Not rare; shallow water, Straits of Jubal. [Seven living specimens.]</p>	<p>Philippines. [Polynesia, Natal.] . . . . . Pacific Islands. [Aden, Ceylon, Andamans, Polynesia, Japan, Port Jackson, Natal.] Philippines. [Natal.] [Natal.]</p>	<p>White; interior red, instead of purple.</p>
<p>Iopas sertum, <i>Brug.</i> . . . . . — situla, <i>Reeve</i> [=sertum, <i>Brug.</i>].</p>	<p>One specimen, young; Ras Mahommed. Not unfrequent; dead on shore, Ras Mahommed.</p>	<p>[Red Sea, Ceylon, Singapore, Mauritius, Philippines, Pauuotus.] Anna, Pacific.</p>	<p>I cannot agree with <i>Tryon</i> in making this a mere var. of <i>ochrostoma</i> (= <i>spectrum</i>). The general turreted appearance, deep suture, abundant colouring, &amp;c. are distinguishing features. <i>Reeve</i> (Conch. Icon.) reports the type as having been collected at Panama by <i>Cunning</i>; but this seems extremely unlikely. I have collected at Panama myself without finding it.</p>
			<p>The identity of this species with <i>sertum</i> is now well established.</p>

Shell.	Station.	Distribution.	Remarks.
<i>Rapana bulbosa</i> , Sol. .... <i>Coralliophila costularis</i> , <i>Blainv.</i>	Not rare; shore, dead. Shore, dead; rare.	Eastern seas. [China, Japan.] Philippines. [Polynesia, Australia.]	Two very worn specimens.
— galea, <i>Chemn.</i> [costularis, <i>Blainv.</i> ].	Shore, dead; rare.	Philippines.	One bad specimen only, certainly not <i>galea</i> , but identical with the preceding.
— exarata, <i>Pease</i> .....	Rare; shore, Straits of Jubal.	.....	Five specimens on the card, of which only three are <i>exarata</i> ; the remaining two are very worn; one may be <i>Sistrum spectrum</i> , the other is uncommonly like a very young <i>Strombus tricornis</i> !
— madreporianus, <i>A. Ad.</i> [madreporianus, <i>Sorb.</i> ].	Frequent, on coral.	Eastern seas. [Tasmania, Japan.]	A fine series of twenty-five.
<i>Magilus antiquus</i> , <i>Montf.</i> [ <i>Lam.</i> ].	Common in old madrepore on the islands.	[Mauritius.]	No specimens occur in the collection.
<i>Leptocochlus Lamarckii</i> <i>Desh.</i>	In madrepore, Ras Mahomed.	Mauritius.	
RANELLIDÆ.			
<i>Ranella bufonia</i> , <i>Bolt.</i> .....	Shore, dead; not rare at Ras Mahomed.	Philippines. [Bourbon.]	
— hians, <i>Schum.</i> .....	Reefs, rare.	Philippines. [Eastern seas generally, New Caledonia, Japan.]	
— affinis, <i>Brod.</i> .....	Shore, dead; frequent at Ras Mahomed.	Pacific Ocean, &c. [Natal, Bourbon, Ceylon, N. Australia, New South Wales, New Hebrides.]	
— concinna, <i>Ph.</i> .....	One specimen living, one dead; Ras Mahomed.	Red Sea.	
— pusilla, <i>Brod.</i> .....	One specimen, dead; Ras Mahomed.	Mauritius, [Pacific Is., Philippines, [Natal.]	
TRITONIDÆ.			
<i>Triton tritonis</i> , <i>L.</i> .....	Saw a specimen in hands of fishermen.	Eastern seas. [Samoa Is., Paumotu, Japan, St. Helena.]	It apparently remained in the hands of the fishermen, for it is not in the collection. The occurrence of the species requires confirmation; it is not in Issel's list.

— <i>ægrotus, Reeve</i> lineatus, <i>Reeve</i> ].	One specimen, shore, Ras Mahommed.	China.	Whether <i>ægrotus</i> is or is not distinct from <i>trilineatus</i> , there is no doubt that this, a young specimen, is identical with the two shells, named <i>trilineatus</i> , that follow.
— rubecula, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	Two specimens, Jubal Is.	Philippines, &c. [Eastern seas generally, to Sandwich Is.]	
— pilearis, <i>Lam.</i> . . . . .	One specimen, young; Tur.	Philippines. [Natal, Eastern seas generally, Japan, N. Australia, W. Indies, Florida, west coast C. America.]	
— aquatilis, <i>Reeve</i> [pilearis, <i>Lam.</i> , var.].	Two specimens, dead; Ras Mahommed.	Philippines, &c.	Unquestionably specifically identical with <i>pilearis</i> , but generally of a lighter colour.
— gallinago, <i>Reeve</i> . . . . .	Three specimens, dead; Ras Mahommed.	Philippines, &c.	
— trilineatus, <i>Reeve</i> . . . . .	Two specimens, dead; Ras Mahommed.	Philippines, Persian Gulf.	
— cingulatus, <i>Reeve</i> . . . . .	One specimen, young; Jubal Is.	Philippines.	
— *variegatus, <i>Lam.</i> [tritonis, <i>L.</i> ].	[One young specimen.]	. . . . .	This is nothing but a young and much-broken specimen of <i>tritonis</i> , the break having been such as to make the canal appear very long.
— [clavator, <i>Lam.</i> ] . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	I thus identify one of the young and undetermined shells.
<i>Epidromus bracteatus, Hinds.</i>	Four specimens, Ras Mahommed.	[Philippines, Marquesas, Sandwich Is.]	
— lativiricosus, <i>Reeve</i> . . . . .	Three specimens, Ras Mahommed.		
— Sowerbii, <i>Reeve</i> . . . . .	One specimen, young; Jubal Is.	Pacific.	
<i>Distortio anus, L.</i> . . . . .	Shore, dead; frequent at Ras Mahommed and Jubal Is.	Ceylon, Philippines, &c.	
DORIDÆ.			
<i>Cadium [Malca] pomum, L.</i>	Rare, Ras Mahommed.	Society and Philippine Is. &c. [Bourbon.]	

Shell.	Station.	Distribution.	Remarks.
CASSIDÆ. Semicassis [Cassis] torquata, <i>Reeve</i> [vibex, <i>L.</i> ] — vibex, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	Shore, dead; Ras Mahomed. One specimen; shore, dead, Ras Mahomed.	New Holland. [Bourbon, Eastern seas generally, Japan, Philippines.	The species cannot possibly stand, even as a variety.
HARPIDÆ. Harpa crassa, <i>Ph.</i> [minor, <i>Lam.</i> ].	Not unfrequent on shore at Ras Mahomed and Jubal Is.	Red Sea. [Natal, Bourbon.]	The four specimens appear to me much more like <i>elegans</i> , <i>Lam.</i>
OLIVIDÆ. Daetylus [Oliva] inflata, <i>Lam.</i> Ancilla crassa, <i>Sow.</i> [Ancillaria cinnamomea, <i>Lam.</i> ]. — lineolata, <i>A. Ad.</i> . . . . . — ovalis, <i>Reeve</i> [cinnamomea, <i>Lam.</i> ]. — striolata, <i>Sowb.</i> [cinnamomea, <i>Lam.</i> ].	On shore at Ras Mahomed. Sand at low water; frequent. Sand at low water; rare. Sand at low water; rare. Sand at low water; frequent.	Persian Gulf, &c. Red Sea. Red Sea. Red Sea. Red Sea, Persian Gulf.	Only a white form of the shell denoted <i>crassa</i> . Quite undistinguishable from the shells labelled <i>crassa</i> .
MITRIDÆ. Mitra Bovei, <i>Körn.</i> . . . . . — pretiosa, <i>Reeve</i> . . . . . — pura, <i>A. Ad.</i> [filosa, <i>Born.</i> ].	Frequent, dead on shore at Suez; one living, 5 fath., sand, Jubal Is. Six specimens; sand at 5 fath., Jubal Is. Five specimens; sand at 5 fath., Jubal Is.	Red Sea. [Japan.] Sandwich Is. [Mauritius, Philippines, Polynesia.]	Regarded by Tryon (Manual Conch, vol. iv. p. 135) as the young of <i>crenifera</i> , <i>Lam.</i> ; but query? There is only one specimen in the collection; <i>pura</i> , <i>Ads.</i> , is merely a white or

<p>whitened form of the common <i>filosa</i>, Born, not worthy even of the name of a variety. Add to synonymy <i>carinicolor</i>, Reeve. Equals <i>annulata</i>, Reeve (Tryon, Manual, vol. iv. p. 141). A misidentification; the shell is <i>obeliscus</i>, Reeve. Tryon wrongly regards <i>Antonelli</i> as a variety of <i>militaris</i>, Reeve. Seven other specimens of <i>obeliscus</i> occur, not hitherto labelled. Printed as <i>fragra</i> (<i>sic</i>), Quoy, but corrected in MacAndrew's own handwriting. Tryon clearly shows the identity of <i>phantirata</i> and <i>Solandri</i>, the type of the latter being an old and worn shell. Identical with the specimen labelled <i>Pharaonis</i>, Issel. The two species are quite distinct, and this <i>Wisemanni</i> therefore is wrong. It should be pointed out, as against Tryon (Manual, vol. iv. p. 181), that (1) <i>M. Pharaonis</i>, Issel, is not a synonym of <i>cafarensis</i>, Reeve, to which the <i>M. Pharaonis</i> he refers to as of Issel should be of Génè, and is so given by Issel himself (Malac. del Mar. Rosso, p. 119); (2) the species is not a fossil one, as he says (hastily taking the name from Issel's list of Red-Sea shells found subfossil), but occurs in a recent state in the Gulf of Akaba (Issel, <i>ut supra</i>).</p>	<p>[Ceylon, Philippines, New Caledonia, Polynesia.] [Andaman Is., Philippines, Viti Is., Japan.]</p>	<p>One specimen; sand at 5 fath., Jubal Is. One specimen.</p>
<p>Printed as <i>fragra</i> (<i>sic</i>), Quoy, but corrected in MacAndrew's own handwriting. Tryon clearly shows the identity of <i>phantirata</i> and <i>Solandri</i>, the type of the latter being an old and worn shell. Identical with the specimen labelled <i>Pharaonis</i>, Issel. The two species are quite distinct, and this <i>Wisemanni</i> therefore is wrong. It should be pointed out, as against Tryon (Manual, vol. iv. p. 181), that (1) <i>M. Pharaonis</i>, Issel, is not a synonym of <i>cafarensis</i>, Reeve, to which the <i>M. Pharaonis</i> he refers to as of Issel should be of Génè, and is so given by Issel himself (Malac. del Mar. Rosso, p. 119); (2) the species is not a fossil one, as he says (hastily taking the name from Issel's list of Red-Sea shells found subfossil), but occurs in a recent state in the Gulf of Akaba (Issel, <i>ut supra</i>).</p>	<p>Philippines. [Ceylon, Polynesia.] Red Sea. Sandwich Is.</p>	<p>One specimen. One specimen. One specimen.</p>
<p>Printed as <i>fragra</i> (<i>sic</i>), Quoy, but corrected in MacAndrew's own handwriting. Tryon clearly shows the identity of <i>phantirata</i> and <i>Solandri</i>, the type of the latter being an old and worn shell. Identical with the specimen labelled <i>Pharaonis</i>, Issel. The two species are quite distinct, and this <i>Wisemanni</i> therefore is wrong. It should be pointed out, as against Tryon (Manual, vol. iv. p. 181), that (1) <i>M. Pharaonis</i>, Issel, is not a synonym of <i>cafarensis</i>, Reeve, to which the <i>M. Pharaonis</i> he refers to as of Issel should be of Génè, and is so given by Issel himself (Malac. del Mar. Rosso, p. 119); (2) the species is not a fossil one, as he says (hastily taking the name from Issel's list of Red-Sea shells found subfossil), but occurs in a recent state in the Gulf of Akaba (Issel, <i>ut supra</i>).</p>	<p>Philippines. [Ceylon, Polynesia.] Red Sea. Sandwich Is.</p>	<p>One specimen. One specimen. One specimen.</p>
<p>Printed as <i>fragra</i> (<i>sic</i>), Quoy, but corrected in MacAndrew's own handwriting. Tryon clearly shows the identity of <i>phantirata</i> and <i>Solandri</i>, the type of the latter being an old and worn shell. Identical with the specimen labelled <i>Pharaonis</i>, Issel. The two species are quite distinct, and this <i>Wisemanni</i> therefore is wrong. It should be pointed out, as against Tryon (Manual, vol. iv. p. 181), that (1) <i>M. Pharaonis</i>, Issel, is not a synonym of <i>cafarensis</i>, Reeve, to which the <i>M. Pharaonis</i> he refers to as of Issel should be of Génè, and is so given by Issel himself (Malac. del Mar. Rosso, p. 119); (2) the species is not a fossil one, as he says (hastily taking the name from Issel's list of Red-Sea shells found subfossil), but occurs in a recent state in the Gulf of Akaba (Issel, <i>ut supra</i>).</p>	<p>Philippines. [Ceylon, Polynesia.] Red Sea. Sandwich Is.</p>	<p>One specimen. One specimen. One specimen.</p>
<p>Printed as <i>fragra</i> (<i>sic</i>), Quoy, but corrected in MacAndrew's own handwriting. Tryon clearly shows the identity of <i>phantirata</i> and <i>Solandri</i>, the type of the latter being an old and worn shell. Identical with the specimen labelled <i>Pharaonis</i>, Issel. The two species are quite distinct, and this <i>Wisemanni</i> therefore is wrong. It should be pointed out, as against Tryon (Manual, vol. iv. p. 181), that (1) <i>M. Pharaonis</i>, Issel, is not a synonym of <i>cafarensis</i>, Reeve, to which the <i>M. Pharaonis</i> he refers to as of Issel should be of Génè, and is so given by Issel himself (Malac. del Mar. Rosso, p. 119); (2) the species is not a fossil one, as he says (hastily taking the name from Issel's list of Red-Sea shells found subfossil), but occurs in a recent state in the Gulf of Akaba (Issel, <i>ut supra</i>).</p>	<p>Philippines. [Ceylon, Polynesia.] Red Sea. Sandwich Is.</p>	<p>One specimen. One specimen. One specimen.</p>
<p>Printed as <i>fragra</i> (<i>sic</i>), Quoy, but corrected in MacAndrew's own handwriting. Tryon clearly shows the identity of <i>phantirata</i> and <i>Solandri</i>, the type of the latter being an old and worn shell. Identical with the specimen labelled <i>Pharaonis</i>, Issel. The two species are quite distinct, and this <i>Wisemanni</i> therefore is wrong. It should be pointed out, as against Tryon (Manual, vol. iv. p. 181), that (1) <i>M. Pharaonis</i>, Issel, is not a synonym of <i>cafarensis</i>, Reeve, to which the <i>M. Pharaonis</i> he refers to as of Issel should be of Génè, and is so given by Issel himself (Malac. del Mar. Rosso, p. 119); (2) the species is not a fossil one, as he says (hastily taking the name from Issel's list of Red-Sea shells found subfossil), but occurs in a recent state in the Gulf of Akaba (Issel, <i>ut supra</i>).</p>	<p>Philippines. [Ceylon, Polynesia.] Red Sea. Sandwich Is.</p>	<p>One specimen. One specimen. One specimen.</p>
<p>Printed as <i>fragra</i> (<i>sic</i>), Quoy, but corrected in MacAndrew's own handwriting. Tryon clearly shows the identity of <i>phantirata</i> and <i>Solandri</i>, the type of the latter being an old and worn shell. Identical with the specimen labelled <i>Pharaonis</i>, Issel. The two species are quite distinct, and this <i>Wisemanni</i> therefore is wrong. It should be pointed out, as against Tryon (Manual, vol. iv. p. 181), that (1) <i>M. Pharaonis</i>, Issel, is not a synonym of <i>cafarensis</i>, Reeve, to which the <i>M. Pharaonis</i> he refers to as of Issel should be of Génè, and is so given by Issel himself (Malac. del Mar. Rosso, p. 119); (2) the species is not a fossil one, as he says (hastily taking the name from Issel's list of Red-Sea shells found subfossil), but occurs in a recent state in the Gulf of Akaba (Issel, <i>ut supra</i>).</p>	<p>Philippines. [Ceylon, Polynesia.] Red Sea. Sandwich Is.</p>	<p>One specimen. One specimen. One specimen.</p>
<p>Printed as <i>fragra</i> (<i>sic</i>), Quoy, but corrected in MacAndrew's own handwriting. Tryon clearly shows the identity of <i>phantirata</i> and <i>Solandri</i>, the type of the latter being an old and worn shell. Identical with the specimen labelled <i>Pharaonis</i>, Issel. The two species are quite distinct, and this <i>Wisemanni</i> therefore is wrong. It should be pointed out, as against Tryon (Manual, vol. iv. p. 181), that (1) <i>M. Pharaonis</i>, Issel, is not a synonym of <i>cafarensis</i>, Reeve, to which the <i>M. Pharaonis</i> he refers to as of Issel should be of Génè, and is so given by Issel himself (Malac. del Mar. Rosso, p. 119); (2) the species is not a fossil one, as he says (hastily taking the name from Issel's list of Red-Sea shells found subfossil), but occurs in a recent state in the Gulf of Akaba (Issel, <i>ut supra</i>).</p>	<p>Philippines. [Ceylon, Polynesia.] Red Sea. Sandwich Is.</p>	<p>One specimen. One specimen. One specimen.</p>
<p>Printed as <i>fragra</i> (<i>sic</i>), Quoy, but corrected in MacAndrew's own handwriting. Tryon clearly shows the identity of <i>phantirata</i> and <i>Solandri</i>, the type of the latter being an old and worn shell. Identical with the specimen labelled <i>Pharaonis</i>, Issel. The two species are quite distinct, and this <i>Wisemanni</i> therefore is wrong. It should be pointed out, as against Tryon (Manual, vol. iv. p. 181), that (1) <i>M. Pharaonis</i>, Issel, is not a synonym of <i>cafarensis</i>, Reeve, to which the <i>M. Pharaonis</i> he refers to as of Issel should be of Génè, and is so given by Issel himself (Malac. del Mar. Rosso, p. 119); (2) the species is not a fossil one, as he says (hastily taking the name from Issel's list of Red-Sea shells found subfossil), but occurs in a recent state in the Gulf of Akaba (Issel, <i>ut supra</i>).</p>	<p>Philippines. [Ceylon, Polynesia.] Red Sea. Sandwich Is.</p>	<p>One specimen. One specimen. One specimen.</p>
<p>Printed as <i>fragra</i> (<i>sic</i>), Quoy, but corrected in MacAndrew's own handwriting. Tryon clearly shows the identity of <i>phantirata</i> and <i>Solandri</i>, the type of the latter being an old and worn shell. Identical with the specimen labelled <i>Pharaonis</i>, Issel. The two species are quite distinct, and this <i>Wisemanni</i> therefore is wrong. It should be pointed out, as against Tryon (Manual, vol. iv. p. 181), that (1) <i>M. Pharaonis</i>, Issel, is not a synonym of <i>cafarensis</i>, Reeve, to which the <i>M. Pharaonis</i> he refers to as of Issel should be of Génè, and is so given by Issel himself (Malac. del Mar. Rosso, p. 119); (2) the species is not a fossil one, as he says (hastily taking the name from Issel's list of Red-Sea shells found subfossil), but occurs in a recent state in the Gulf of Akaba (Issel, <i>ut supra</i>).</p>	<p>Philippines. [Ceylon, Polynesia.] Red Sea. Sandwich Is.</p>	<p>One specimen. One specimen. One specimen.</p>

—Pharaonis, Issel [Géné]  
[Volutomitra? sp.] . . . . .  
Turricula osiridis, Issel . . . . .  
Has a broad brown or black band.

Shell.	Station.	Distribution.	Remarks.
Turricula echinata, <i>A. Ad.</i> [=mucronata, <i>Swains.</i> ].	Three specimens.	.....	Tryon, I think rightly, considers this a synonym of the variable <i>mucronata</i> , Swains., which, as the next name shows, occurs in the Red Sea.
— mucronata, <i>Swains.</i> , .. — pulchella, <i>Reeve?</i> [analogous, <i>Swains.</i> ].	One specimen. One specimen.	Sandwich Is. [Polynesia]. Barbadoes. [Philippines, Polynesia.]	A misidentification. The shell is rather worn, but easily recognizable as the variable <i>auricolata</i> (= <i>crocata</i> , Lam., + <i>concinna</i> , Reeve + <i>renustula</i> , Reeve). Very close to <i>mucronata</i> , Swains. Tryon, probably rightly, regards it as a synonym. Adams has written on the back of the card, "Much worn; can't be certain." Tryon regards <i>turricula</i> as var. of <i>militaris</i> , Reeve. To me the shell looks more like a worn specimen of <i>libensis</i> , Reeve, and this, again, Tryon regards as var. of <i>militaris</i> .
— nodolyrata, <i>A. Ad.</i> [nodilirata].	Two specimens.	.....	Though labelled at the back by Adams, the shell does not in the least agree with Reeve's description of <i>lucida</i> ; it is not so produced at the base, not "transversely most elegantly ribbed," while the columella is not five- but four-plaited.
— *turricula, <i>A. Ad.?</i> ..	[One specimen.]	.....	The type specimen, given by MacAndrew, is in the British Museum; no specimen is found in this collection. The name being preoccupied (see above) I would suggest its being changed to <i>Macandree</i> .
— *lucida, <i>Reeve</i> .....	[One specimen.]	.....	There are two specimens thus named, one in Adams's hand, and their history appears to be this: they were doubtless named from two specimens in the British Museum, labelled <i>fidicula</i> , which, however, on close examination, turn out to be a variety of <i>alauda</i> , Sowb., in which the usual bands of red dots have become confluent.
— *Pharaonis, <i>H. Ad.</i> ..	.....	[Indian Ocean, Mauritius, New Caledonia, Polynesia.]	
— fidicula, <i>Gill.</i> [alauda, <i>Sowb.</i> ].	One specimen.		



<p>— hebraea, Lam. [= literata, Lam.]          — pardalis, Küster</p>	<p>[Java, Philippines, Polynesia, Mauritius, S. Africa.]          .....          .....</p>	<p>Tryon states (Manual, vol. iv. p. 184) that Reeve's figure of <i>pardalis</i> is a <i>Columbella</i>. I may as well mention, to show the value of such rash assertions, that it corresponds with these two specimens (unquestionably rightly named) in every particular.          The single specimen does not differ from <i>pardalis</i>.</p>
<p>— *leopardina, Küster          — [= pardalis, Küster], tusa, Reeve .....          — glandiformis, Reeve ..</p>	<p>Philippines.          .....          .....</p>	<p>A complete misidentification; but to name the shells correctly is not so easy. They are very near to <i>fuscoopacata</i>, E. A. Smith (Japan), but the ribs in the Suez shells are fewer and angulated, not round. Undoubtedly young specimens of <i>Solandri</i>, Reeve.</p>
<p>— *Rippellii, Reeve [Solandri, Reeve].          — casta, II. Ad. [hastata, Soub.]</p>	<p>.....          .....</p>	<p>The name cannot stand, as there is a <i>casta</i> of Lamarck. Soverby (Thes. Conch. figs. 620, 632) changed it to <i>hastata</i>. These shells are marked in Adams's hand "casta, var.?" They have not, however, the least resemblance to <i>casta</i>, and appear to me to be new. I will therefore describe them under the name of <i>Mitra puerilis</i>:— Shell small, somewhat elongated; spire turreted, but not sharply; suture deepish; strongly angled beneath the suture, longitudinally strongly ribbed; ribs on the body-whorl ten, rounded, crossed by well-marked rather distant transverse lines which are coloured on the tops of the ribs; colour light flesh-tint with (in fresh specimens) a deeper broad band on the lower half of the body-whorl; columella four-plaited. Length .35 in., breadth .09 in.</p>
<p>— [puerilis, Cooke] ...</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>

Shell.	Station.	Distribution.	Remarks.
<i>Turricula</i> [Antoniæ, <i>Il. Ad.</i> ]	.....	.....	Described in P. Z. S., 1870, p. 788. The type is in the British Museum, and no specimens occur in this collection.
MARGINELLIDÆ.			
<i>Marginella pygmaea</i> , <i>Issel.</i> . . . . .	Sand, shore to 5 fath.	*Persian Gulf.	A misidentification; there is no sign of longitudinal wrinkles. I place the specimen (a bad one) with <i>corrugata</i> , Hinds, doubtfully.
— <i>Savignyi</i> , <i>Issel.</i> . . . . .	Sand, shore to 5 fath.	*Persian Gulf.	
<i>Erato nana</i> , <i>Duc.</i> [corrugata, <i>Hinds</i> ].	One specimen.	.....	
<i>Ringicula acuta</i> , <i>Ph.</i> . . . . .	Not rare; 5-10 fath., sand.	*Persian Gulf.	
CYPREIDÆ.			
<i>Cyprea fimbriata</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> . . . . .	Abundant on shore, dead; Zeite Point.	Japan. [Natal, N. and W. Australia.]	<i>C. neglecta</i> , Sowb., appears to be identical.
— <i>carneola</i> , <i>Lam.</i> . . . . .	Not rare; reefs, Tur &c.	Pacific Ocean. [Sandwich Is. included.]	
— <i>talpa</i> , <i>L.</i> . . . . .	Not rare, dead.	Eastern seas. [All Polynesia; not Australia.]	No specimens in the collection.
— <i>erythraensis</i> , <i>Beck.</i> . . . . .	One specimen, dead; Zeite Point.	Red Sea.	A very worn shell, without any indications of colouring, but I think correctly identified.
— <i>Isabella</i> , <i>L.</i> . . . . .	One specimen, in good condition; Zeite Point.	Mauritius. [E. Indies generally, Queensland, all Polynesia.]	Three other worn specimens are in the collection. The species is near to, but sufficiently distinct from, <i>punctata</i> , L.
— <i>Macandrai</i> , <i>Sowb.</i> . . . . .	One specimen, in good condition; Zeite Point.	.....	

— reticulata, <i>Mart.</i> [arabica, <i>L.</i> ]	Frequent, from fishermen.	Eastern seas. [Natal, N. and W. Australia, Japan, Queensland, Caroline to Paumotu Is.]
— amulus, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	Shore.	Eastern seas. [Natal, Queensland, Viti to Caroline Is., Tasmania, N. Zealand.]
— moneta, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	Shore, dead.	Pacific Ocean. [Japan, W. Africa, St. Helena.]
— caurica, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	Not rare; from fishermen, Tur.	Eastern seas. [Queensland, Caroline to Cook's Is., Japan.]
— erosa, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	Not rare; from fishermen, Tur.	Eastern seas. [Natal, Queensland, Polynesia to Sandwich Is., Japan.]
— lentiginosa, <i>Gray.</i> . . . .	One specimen, dead; 4 fath., Jubal Is.	Ceylon.
— lynx, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	Frequent, from fishermen.	Pacific Islands, Ceylon, Mauritius. [Natal, Japan to N. and W. Australia, Queensland, Polynesia to Sandwich Is.]
— pantherina, <i>Sol.</i> . . . .	Frequent, from fishermen.	Red Sea.
— turdus, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	Frequent, from fishermen.	[St. Helena, Eastern seas.]
<i>Trivia oryza, Lam.</i> . . . . .	Shore, rare; Straits of Jubal.	Philippines. [Bourbon, N. Australia, Polynesia to Sandwich Is.]
— tremeza, <i>Duck.</i> . . . . .	Shore, two specimens, Ras Mahommed.	West Indies, Sandwich Is. [Bourbon.]
— nucleus, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	Two specimens, Jubal Is.	[Bourbon to Philippines, all Polynesia included, Sandwich Is.]
— cicerecula, <i>Gmel.</i> . . . .	On shore, in bad condition.	Pacific [as far north as the Sandwich Is.]
Amphiperas [ovoideus, <i>H. Ad.</i> ]	Rare, 8 fath., on coral.	A small, rather worn specimen, but correctly identified.

[To be continued.]

A doubtful identification. The species appears new.